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liothèque Nationale, are published in Mr. Balch's pamphlet, it is shown that nations might unite for arbitration. The Frenchman was ahead of the Dutch writer Grotius by two years, for the latter did not publish his work until 1625. The court of arbitration which Crucé suggested was to be permanent. Certainly, in connection with this record of the Peace Conference at the Hague, the name of Crucé should be held in high honor.

If to-day earnest men feel discouraged at the slow advance of peace, let them remember that Crucé's work quickly fell into oblivion, and that even Grotius's book was in the main unheeded at first, while at Rome it was put on the index of books prohibited to be read by Christians. Indeed, Hugo de Groot had been three years in his tomb before even the treaty of Munster which ended the thirty years' war was signed. Mr. Holls's book cheers those who look for "the steady gain of man."

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*A History of Colonization, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.* By HENRY C. MORRIS. 2 vols. Pp. xxiv, 459; xiii, 383. Price \$4.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1900.

It is perhaps unfortunate that most of our American works on colonial subjects have been prepared in the rush and hurry incident to the abruptness with which we have acquired colonial possessions. Various writers have pointed out that the immediate occasion of England's sudden rise as a colonial power is to be found in her wars with Spain and France. Similarly, the United States has acquired colonial territory with a suddenness not entirely justified by the extent or direction of her trade expansion, and this fact will excuse many of the shortcomings in our literature on colonies. The task which Mr. Morris set for himself was a difficult one. As is stated in the preface, he has accepted the results already obtained by other writers in the field. Much of the matter presented is therefore a summary of other works. The book begins with a preliminary chapter on "General Principles of Colonization." This chapter is one of the best parts of the work. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of the parts dealing with Great Britain, the high standard could not be maintained. The author announces a general outline to be followed throughout the book, including the following points:

"Causes of Colonial Origin,"

"Objects of Colonization,"

"Requisite Conditions in Parent State and Colony,"

"Methods of Colonization,"

"Systems of Government applied to the Colony,"

"Period and Course of Development of Colonial Life,"

"Cost of Colonization to Mother Country,"

"Advantages Derived and Disadvantages Accruing from a Colonial Policy,"

"Causes Leading to the Severance of Colonial Ties and the Establishment of Independent States,"

"Relations Existing Between the Former Parent State and the Liberated Colony after the Latter's Freedom has been Attained."

To render any system of colonization successful, the author declares that certain well-defined conditions must exist in the land to be colonized and in the parent state. "The region to be brought under control must . . . be without a recognized method of rule or with an administration very imperfectly constituted; its society must be more or less crude and uncultured, while its people must as a race be untrained in the higher type of civilization and inexperienced in manufactures, commerce and statecraft. Just as soon as the colonists approach a degree of culture similar to that of the mother country, the association between the two becomes irksome and difficult to sustain, unless, indeed, the latter practically renounces all participation and intervention in colonial affairs."

On the part of the mother country the following requisites are indispensable: The colonizing nation must be strong and highly developed socially, that is, it must be possessed of great wealth and density of population. There must be excessive competition, a surplus of labor, a certain degree of discontent in order to produce the necessary materials for colonization. Furthermore, a race without the naval and military spirit is ill fitted for colonization. In short, the mother country and the colony must be economic complements of each other. The main discussion of the subject is divided into three periods. The earliest attempts at colonization, including the Egyptian, Chaldean, Persian, Phœnician, Carthaginian, Greek and Roman systems, are first considered.

These chapters form Part I, under the heading, "Antiquity." The author then takes up, in Part II, "The Middle Ages," including the establishing of trading posts along the Mediterranean, Amalfi, Pisa, Genoa, Florence and Venice. Part III contains a discussion of colonization in modern times beginning with the Portuguese, and including the Spanish, Dutch, French, English and minor systems of colonization. The English system occupies the entire second volume with the exception of two chapters. Under "Minor Colonization" the author includes the Scandinavian, German, Modern Italian, Belgian, Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Chinese colonies. A good bibliog-

raphy is added, although this might perhaps have been dispensed with in view of the book list which has been issued by the Library of Congress.

The work contains an enormous amount of material, which has been well digested and arranged. By far the best portion is the second volume dealing with English colonization. The author has made a consistent, though not always successful, attempt to follow his outline. In many places he has necessarily given a history of migration, and from the vagueness of the term colony, the book has suffered somewhat in clearness. The question also arises whether the student who wishes to secure information on colonial subjects might not do so to greater advantage from works on individual colonies. The arrangement of material, however, is so systematic and convenient that the work will be desirable for general reference purposes.

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*Law and Policy of Annexation.* By CARMAN F. RANDOLPH. Pp. 226. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1901.

"The annexation of the Philippines is the immediate reason for this book, which, in dealing with the event itself, advocates withdrawal of our sovereignty from the islands, and suggests a method for its accomplishment." This well expresses, in the author's language, the apparent purpose of the work. It presents a discussion of our title to the Philippines, the application of the Constitution to the islands and the mode of government, together with a consideration of the best way by which we may withdraw from the present predicament. The author advocates the establishment of a protectorate over the islands. A brief chapter on the status of Cuba and the text of important documents with reference to the acquisitions are added. Of course the treatment is not strictly confined to the Philippines, but reference is constantly made also to Puerto Rico.

The writer has selected a field of unusual interest at this time, but has given a comparatively brief *résumé* of an extensive subject, rather than a close and thorough investigation. Especially is this true in reference to a most important branch of the subject, the question of the application of the Constitution to our new possessions. The author holds to the view that the Constitution applies directly to the islands, and that its guaranties to life, liberty and property are there in force *ex proprio vigore*. He examines in brief the arguments against this view, but the treatment is popular rather than legal, and his apparent partisanship detracts somewhat from the force of his position.